

(19) 日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11) 特許出願公開番号

特開2003-333777

(P 2 0 0 3 - 3 3 3 7 7 7 A)

(43) 公開日 平成15年11月21日 (2003. 11. 21)

(51) Int. Cl.
H02K 1/26
21/26

識別記号

F I
H02K 1/26
21/26テーマコード (参考)
A 5H002
G 5H621

審査請求 有 請求項の数 6 O L (全 9 頁)

(21) 出願番号 特願2002-134411 (P 2002-134411)

(22) 出願日 平成14年5月9日 (2002. 5. 9)

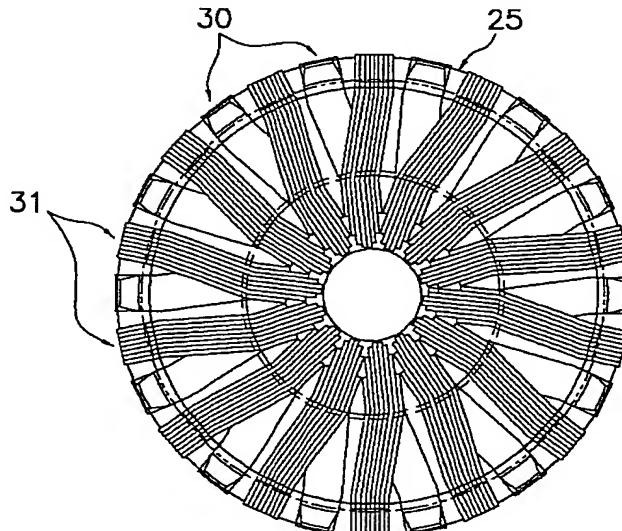
(71) 出願人 000002439
株式会社シマノ
大阪府堺市老松町3丁77番地
(72) 発明者 遠藤 貴広
大阪府堺市深井清水町2090-4 シマノア
ミニティーI 309号
(74) 代理人 100094145
弁理士 小野 由己男 (外2名)
F ターム (参考) 5H002 AA03 AB01 AB07 AC03 AE06
AE08
5H621 BB07 GA01 GA11 HH01 JK02

(54) 【発明の名称】クローポール形発電機及び自転車用ハブダイナモ

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 クローポール形発電機において、発電時に発生する渦電流を抑え、かつ発電効率を向上させる。

【解決手段】 この発電機のヨーク21は、コイル20の軸方向の両側に設けられたそれぞれが複数の板状積層片32からなる複数組の第1及び第2積層ヨーク30, 31を有している。そして、複数の板状積層片32のそれぞれは、軸方向一方側又は他方側から逆側に延び永久磁石9とコイル20との間に配置されたヨーク外周部32aと、ヨーク外周部32aと磁気的に結合されコイル内周の軸方向一方側又は他方側に配置されたヨーク内周部32bとを有している。また、複数組の第1及び第2積層ヨーク30, 31は、それぞれのヨーク内周部32bが軸方向に対向してその軸方向端部が接触しており、かつヨーク外周部32aは円周方向に交互に位置するように設けられている。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】円周状に配置された永久磁石と、前記永久磁石の内周側に配置されたリング状のコイルと、前記コイルの軸方向一方側に設けられたそれが複数の板状積層片からなる複数組の第1積層ヨークと、前記コイルの軸方向他方側に設けられたそれが複数の板状積層片からなる複数組の第2積層ヨークとを有し、前記コイルの周囲を囲むように配置されたヨークとを備え、

前記複数の板状積層片のそれぞれは、軸方向一方側又は他方側から逆側に延び前記永久磁石とコイルとの間に配置されたヨーク外周部と、前記ヨーク外周部と磁気的に結合され前記コイル内周の軸方向一方側又は他方側に配置されたヨーク内周部とを有し、

複数組の前記第1及び第2積層ヨークは、それぞれの前記ヨーク内周部が軸方向に対向し、かつ前記ヨーク外周部は円周方向に交互に位置するように設けられている、クローポール形発電機。

【請求項2】軸方向に延びる筒状部と、前記筒状部の軸方向両端に設けられた1対のフランジ部とを有し、前記筒状部の外周に前記コイルが巻かれたボビンをさらに備えている、請求項1に記載のクローポール形発電機。

【請求項3】前記ボビンを構成する1対のフランジにおける軸方向外側の側面には、略放射状に延びる複数の溝が円周方向に並べて形成されるとともに、前記1対のフランジの外周部には、前記複数の溝に対応して複数の切欠が形成されており、前記各積層ヨークを構成する複数の板状積層片は、ヨーク外周部とヨーク内周部とを連結する連結部をさらに有し、

前記板状積層片は、前記連結部が前記1対のフランジの溝に嵌合され、前記ヨーク外周部の一部が前記1対のフランジの切欠に嵌合されている、請求項2に記載のクローポール発電機。

【請求項4】前記ボビンを構成する1対のフランジの外周部には、他方のフランジの外周部に形成された前記切欠に対向する位置に複数の凹部が形成されており、前記凹部には、前記他方のフランジ側に設けられた積層ヨークのヨーク外周部の先端が保持されている、請求項3に記載のクローポール形発電機。

【請求項5】前記各積層ヨークを構成する板状積層片は、軸方向に沿う方向視で、前記ヨーク内周部とヨーク外周部とが異なる放射線上に位置するように形成されている、請求項1から4のいずれかに記載のクローポール形発電機。

【請求項6】自転車の車輪中央部に設けられるハブダイナモであって、自転車のフレームに装着されるハブ軸と、前記ハブ軸の軸方向に延びる筒状のケース本体と、前記

ケース本体の軸方向両端部に設けられた1対のハブフランジとを有するケーシングと、前記ケーシングを前記ハブ軸に対して回転自在に支持するための1対の軸受と、前記ケース本体の内周面に円周状に設けられた永久磁石と、前記永久磁石の内周側に配置され、前記ハブ軸に固定された内側固定ユニットとを備え、

前記内側固定ユニットは、

前記永久磁石の内周側に配置されたリング状のコイルと、

10 前記コイルの軸方向一方側に設けられたそれが複数の板状積層片からなる複数組の第1積層ヨークと、前記コイルの軸方向他方側に設けられたそれが複数の板状積層片からなる複数組の第2積層ヨークとを有し、前記コイルの周囲を囲むように配置されたヨークとを備え、

前記複数の板状積層片のそれぞれは、軸方向一方側又は他方側から逆側に延び前記永久磁石とコイルとの間に配置されたヨーク外周部と、前記ヨーク外周部と磁気的に結合され前記コイル内周の軸方向一方側又は他方側に配置されたヨーク内周部とを有し、

20 複数組の前記第1及び第2積層ヨークは、それぞれの前記ヨーク内周部が軸方向に対向し、かつ前記ヨーク外周部は円周方向に交互に位置するように設けられている、自転車用ハブダイナモ。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、クローポール形発電機及び自転車用ハブダイナモ、特に板状部材を積層して形成されたヨークを有するクローポール形発電機及び自転車用ハブダイナモに関する。

【0002】

【従来の技術】従来のクローポール形発電機は、形状やコスト面を考慮して、一般に、ヨーク部分を板金プレス加工によって形成する場合が多い。しかし、従来のこの種の発電機は渦電流の発生による効率の低下が問題となっている。そこで、特開2001-37108号公報に示されるように、ヨーク部分を薄板の積層構造で構成し、渦電流の発生を抑えることが提供されている。この公報に示された発電機は、ハブ軸に固定された発電コイルと、ハブ軸に対して回転自在に設けられ内周面に磁石が配置されたケーシングとを有している。そして、発電コイルを収容するヨークが、複数の板状部材を積層して構成されている。

【0003】

【発明が解決しようとする課題】薄板を用いた積層構造を採用することにより、渦電流の発生を抑えることができる。しかし、クローポール形発電機の場合、軸方向の両端から互いに近づく方向にヨーク外周部が延びるような構造であるために、効率的に積層構造にするのが困難である。前記公報に記載された発電機においても、円周

方向に交互に配置されたヨークの接続部分に他の磁性材料を必要とする。このような他の磁性材料を設けた場合、磁気抵抗が増加し、効率が低下してしまう。また、新規に他の磁性材料を作る必要があるので、コスト高になる。

【0004】本発明の課題は、クローポール形発電機において、発電時に発生する渦電流を抑え、発電効率を向上させることにある。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】発明1に係るクローポール形発電機は、円周状に配置された永久磁石と、永久磁石の内周側に配置されたリング状のコイルと、コイルの周囲を囲むように配置されたヨークとを備えている。ヨークは、コイルの軸方向一方側に設けられたそれぞれが複数の板状積層片からなる複数組の第1積層ヨークと、コイルの軸方向他方側に設けられたそれぞれが複数の板状積層片からなる複数組の第2積層ヨークとを有している。

【0006】そして、複数の板状積層片のそれぞれは、軸方向一方側又は他方側から逆側に延び永久磁石とコイルとの間に配置されたヨーク外周部と、ヨーク外周部と磁気的に結合されコイル内周の軸方向一方側又は他方側に配置されたヨーク内周部とを有している。また、複数組の第1及び第2積層ヨークは、それぞれのヨーク内周部が軸方向に対向し、かつヨーク外周部は円周方向に交互に位置するように設けられている。

【0007】この発電機では、永久磁石とヨーク外周部とが対向しており、これらが相対回転することによって、ヨーク内周部に交番磁束が発生する。これによりコイルに電流が流れて発電される。具体的には、第1積層ヨークのヨーク外周部がN極となり第2積層ヨークのヨーク外周部がS極となる状態と、第1積層ヨークのヨーク外周部がS極となり第2積層ヨークのヨーク外周部がN極となる状態とを交互に入れ替えて交番磁束を発生させている。この発電時には、交番磁束に加えて、渦電流も発生する。

【0008】この渦電流は発電効率を低下させるものであるが、本発電機においては、ヨークを複数の板状積層片から構成しているので、渦電流の発生を抑えることができる。すなわち、このような発電機においては、渦電流の発生はヨークの厚み(板厚)の二乗に反比例して減少することが知られているが、ヨークを板状積層片で構成することによって厚みが薄くなり、渦電流の発生を抑えることができる。また、ここでは、ヨーク内周部が軸方向に対向して配置されているので、第1積層ヨークと第2積層ヨークとが、それぞれのヨーク内周部によって磁気的に直接接続されることとなり、両積層ヨークを接続するための他の磁性体が不要となる。しかも、両積層ヨーク間を磁束が通過する磁路断面積を十分に確保して磁気飽和を避けることができる。したがって、磁気抵抗

等のロスを大幅に低減でき、出力と効率が向上し、無負荷回転トルクを低減できる。

【0009】発明2に係るクローポール形発電機は、請求項1の発電機において、軸方向に延びる筒状部と、筒状部の軸方向両端に設けられた1対のフランジ部とを有し、筒状部の外周にコイルが巻かれたボピンをさらに備えている。発明3に係るクローポール形発電機は、発明2の発電機において、ボピンを構成する1対のフランジにおける軸方向外側の側面には、略放射状に延びる複数の溝が円周方向に並べて形成されるとともに、1対のフランジの外周部には、前記複数の溝に対応して複数の切欠が形成されており、各積層ヨークを構成する複数の板状積層片は、ヨーク外周部とヨーク内周部とを連結する連結部をさらに有している。そして、板状積層片は、連結部が1対のフランジの溝に嵌合され、ヨーク外周部の一部が1対のフランジの切欠に嵌合されている。

【0010】ここでは、各積層ヨークを構成する複数の板状積層片を確実に保持できる。発明4に係るクローポール発電機は、発明3の発電機において、ボピンを構成する1対のフランジの外周部には、他方のフランジの外周部に形成された切欠に対向する位置に複数の凹部が形成されており、この凹部には、他方のフランジ側に設けられた積層ヨークのヨーク外周部の先端が保持されている。

【0011】ここでは、各積層ヨークを構成する板状積層片を半径方向において確実に保持できる。発明5に係るクローポール形発電機は、発明1から4の発電機において、各積層ヨークを構成する板状積層片は、軸方向に沿う方向視で、ヨーク内周部とヨーク外周部とが異なる放射線上に位置するように形成されている。

【0012】発明6に係る自転車用ハブダイナモは、自転車の車輪中央部に設けられるものであって、自転車のフレームに装着されるハブ軸と、ケーシングと、1対の軸受と、永久磁石と、内側固定ユニットとを備えている。ケーシングは、ハブ軸の軸方向に延びる筒状のケース本体と、ケース本体の軸方向両端部に設けられた1対のハブフランジとを有している。1対の軸受はケーシングをハブ軸に対して回転自在に支持する。永久磁石はケース本体の内周面に円周状に設けられている。内側固定ユニットは、永久磁石の内周側に配置され、ハブ軸に固定されている。

【0013】そして、内側固定ユニットは、永久磁石の内周側に配置されたリング状のコイルと、コイルの周囲を囲むように配置されたヨークとを備えている。ヨークは、コイルの軸方向一方側に設けられたそれぞれが複数の板状積層片からなる複数組の第1積層ヨークと、コイルの軸方向他方側に設けられたそれぞれが複数の板状積層片からなる複数組の第2積層ヨークとを有している。また、複数の板状積層片のそれぞれは、軸方向一方側又は他方側から逆側に延び永久磁石とコイルとの間に配置

されたヨーク外周部と、ヨーク外周部と磁気的に結合されコイル内周の軸方向一方側又は他方側に配置されたヨーク内周部とを有している。そして、複数組の第1及び第2積層ヨークは、それぞれのヨーク内周部が軸方向に対向し、かつヨーク外周部は円周方向に交互に位置するように設けられている。

【0014】

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の一実施形態であるクローポール形発電機を用いたハブダイナモを図1及び図2に示す。図1はハブダイナモ1の片側縦断面図であり、図2はその側面図である。図1に示すハブダイナモ1は、自転車の前輪とともに、左右のフロントフォーク2a, 2bの先端に装着されるものである。このハブダイナモ1は、フロントフォーク2a, 2bに両端部が固定されたハブ軸5と、ハブ軸5に対して1対の軸受6, 7によって回転自在に支持されたケーシング8と、永久磁石9と、ハブ軸5に固定された内側固定ユニット10とを備えている。

【0015】ケーシング8は、ケース本体11と、1対のハブフランジ12, 13とを有している。ケース本体11は、ハブ軸5の軸方向に延びて形成された筒状の部材であり、軸方向の中央部に、両端部に比較して外周側に膨らんだ膨出部11aを有している。1対のハブフランジ12, 13はケース本体11の軸方向両端部の外周面に固定されており、これらのハブフランジ12, 13には、それぞれスパーク（図示せず）の内側端部を装着するための複数の装着孔11a, 12aが円周方向に等角度間隔で形成されている。なお、ケーシング8の軸方向両端部には、ケーシング内部にゴミ、埃、水等の異物が侵入しないように、シール部材14, 15が軸受6, 7との間に設けられている。

【0016】永久磁石9は、ケーシング8の膨出部11a内面に固定されており、円周方向に等間隔に分割された4個の磁石体からなる。この永久磁石9には、等間隔で交互にN極とS極とが着磁されており、それぞれが後述するヨーク外周部と対向している。内側固定ユニット10は、リング状のコイル20と、コイル20の周囲を囲むように設けられたヨーク21とを有している。そして、これらのコイル20及びヨーク21は、ハブ軸5の外周に形成されたねじ部に螺合する1対のナット22a, 22bにより挟まれるようにしてハブ軸5に固定され、かつ軸方向において膨出部11a内に収納されるような位置関係に位置決めされている。

【0017】コイル20は、図3に示すようなボビン25に巻かれている。ボビン25は、図3及び図3の拡大部分図である図4で示すように（図3、図4ともに、ヨークは取り外して示している）、外周にコイル20が巻かれた筒状の胴部26と、胴部26の軸方向両端部に形成された第1フランジ27及び第2フランジ28とを有している。第1及び第2フランジ27, 28において、

軸方向外側の側面には、ほぼ放射状に延びる複数の溝27a, 28aが形成されている。これらの溝27a, 28aは、外周側では、軸方向視で互いにずれるように、すなわち、第1フランジ27の隣接する2つの溝27aの間に第2フランジ28の溝28aが位置するように、また半径方向のほぼ中間部においては両溝27a, 28aが軸方向視で部分的に重なるように、さらに、内周側では、両溝27a, 28aの軸方向視でほぼ全部が重なるように形成されている。そして、各溝27a, 28aの外周側一部は、切り欠かれて切欠部27b, 28bとなっている。また、各フランジ27, 28の外周面において、溝27a, 28aが形成されていない部分には、図4及び図4の斜視部分図である図5に示すように、軸方向の内側から外側に所定長さの複数の凹部27c, 28cが形成されている。なお、図5では、説明の便宜のために、一部のヨークを取り外して示している。

【0018】図6にボビン25に装着されたヨーク21を示し、図7及び図8にヨーク21のみを取り出して示す。このヨーク21は、図5及び図6に示すように、ボビン25の第1フランジ27の溝27aに嵌め込むようにして装着された複数組の第1積層ヨーク30と、同様にボビン25の第2フランジ28の溝28aに嵌め込むようにして装着された複数組の第2積層ヨーク31とを有している。

【0019】各積層ヨーク30, 31は、図7及び図8に示すような複数の板状積層片32を積層することにより構成されている。各積層片32は、表面に酸化被膜が形成されている珪素鋼板（より詳しくは無方向性珪素鋼板）で形成されている。各積層片32の基本的な形状は同じであり、コア外周部32aと、コア内周部32bと、連結部32cとを有している。コア外周部32aは、連結部32cの一方の端部からハブ軸5の軸方向（図7におけるO-O方向）に沿って延びるよう設けられ、先端側にいくにしたがって細くなるような形状である。また、コア内周部32bは、連結部32cの他方の端部から同様に軸方向に沿って延びて設けられている。そして、これらの積層片32は、図8に示すように、軸方向視で、ヨーク外周部32aとヨーク内周部32bとが異なる放射線上に位置するように形成されている。

【0020】また、各積層片32の厚みは0.25~1mmのものが使用され、0.5mmのものがコスト的にも性能的にも利用価値が高い。各積層片32は長さが異なっている。すなわち、各積層ヨーク30, 31は、8枚の積層片32を積層することによって構成されているが、各積層ヨーク30, 31において、図8に示すように、最も外側の1対の積層片321, 328は内周側の長さが最も短く、その内側の1対の積層片322, 327はその次に短く、さらにその内側の1対の積層片323, 326はその次に短く、最も内側の1対の積層片32

4, 325は最も長く形成されている。このような長さに設定することによって、円周方向において隣接する積層ヨークの内周部が互いに接触しないように、かつ磁路の断面積が最も広くとれるような効率の良い構成とすることができる。

【0021】さらに、図5から明らかなように、各積層ヨーク30, 31を構成する積層片32のうち、円周方向の両外側に位置する積層片321, 328は、コア外周部32aの長さが他の積層片と比較してほぼ1/2程度に短く形成されている。これは、円周方向において隣接する積層片321, 328同士が近接するのを防止し、両者の間で磁束が漏れるのを抑えるためである。

【0022】さらにまた、図7から明らかなように、各積層片32は、コア外周部32aと連結部32cとを接続する部分の外側(図7におけるP部分)が、円弧形状ではなく、鋭角状に形成されている。したがって、この部分においても永久磁石9との距離が近くなり、従来の板金プレスによって形成されたヨークに比較して磁束量が増えることになる。

【0023】なお、以上のような各積層片32は、第1積層ヨーク30及び第2積層ヨーク31に共通で用いることができる。このような積層片32は積層されて、ボビン25の各フランジ27, 28に形成された溝27a, 28aに嵌め込まれている。また、各積層片32のヨーク外周部32aの先端部は、ボビン25の対向する側のフランジ27, 28に形成された凹部27c, 28cに嵌め込まれて保持されている。

【0024】このようなヨーク21によって、図1に示すように、コイル20の内周側に第1及び第2積層ヨーク30, 31のヨーク内周部32bが位置し、コイル20と永久磁石9との間にヨーク外周部32aが位置することになる。また、図6及び図1から明らかなように、第1積層ヨーク30と第2積層ヨーク31のヨーク内周部32bは、互いに直接的に接続されることになる。したがって、第1積層ヨーク30と第2積層ヨーク31とを接続するための他の磁性材料からなる部材が不要となり、抵抗を非常に小さく抑えることができる。

【0025】なお、図1に示すように、コイル20及びヨーク21を固定するためのナット22bには、発電された電力を外部に取り出すための接続片35がハブ軸5に沿って設けられている。この接続片35は、一端がナット22bの側面に接触し、他端が軸受7の内周を通過してケーシング8外部に引き出され、外部に設けられた取り出し端子36に連結されている。

【0026】次に、ハブダイナモ1による発電について説明する。自転車の走行にしたがって、ハブ軸5に対して前輪すなわちケーシング8が回転すると、ハブ軸5に固定されている内側固定ユニット10に対して永久磁石9が回転する。これにより、コイル20及びヨーク21のヨーク外周部32aの外周側を永久磁石9が回転する

ことになる。

【0027】ここで、第1積層ヨーク30のヨーク外周部32aと、第2積層ヨーク31の外周部32aとは、一方が永久磁石9からN極の磁束供給を受けるときには他方がS極の磁束供給を受け、一方が永久磁石9からS極の磁束供給を受けるときには他方がN極の磁束供給を受ける。すなわち、第1及び第2積層ヨーク30, 31のヨーク外周部32aの外周側を永久磁石9が回転することにより、第1積層ヨーク30がN極で第2積層ヨーク31がS極である第1状態、及び第1積層ヨーク30がS極で第2積層ヨーク31がN極である第2状態が繰り返されて、両者30, 31を磁気的に連結している両積層ヨーク30, 31のヨーク内周部32bに交番磁束が発生する。このコイル20の内側に発生する交番磁束によって、コイル20に電流が発生し、発電がされる。

【0028】この実施形態によるハブダイナモでは、ヨークを板状の積層片32を積層して構成しているので、従来の板金プレス成形によって構成した場合に比較して、渦電流の発生を抑えることができる。また、本実施形態のように、クローポール構造では、ヨーク部分を単純に積層構造に置き換えただけでは、従来技術で示した先行公報に示されたように、対向するヨーク同士を接続するために他の磁性材料を必要とし、そのため磁気抵抗が増加して効率が低下する。しかし、本実施形態では、ヨークの形状を工夫し、対向する第1及び第2積層ヨークの内周側部分を互いに直接的に接続可能としたので、第1及び第2積層ヨークを接続するための他の部材が不要となり、しかも磁束が通過するのに必要充分な断面積を確保することができる。したがって、磁気抵抗を非常に小さくでき、効率を向上することができる。

【0029】

【実施例】図9及び図10に、従来及び本発明の実施例によるハブダイナモの出力電力特性と無負荷回転トルク特性とを示す。従来のハブダイナモとしては、ヨークとして、特開2000-069731号公報に示されるような構成のプレス成型品のヨークを用い、かつ材料は電磁軟鉄とした。また、実施例は前記実施形態と同様の構成で、珪素鋼板の積層型のヨークを用いた。なお、永久磁石としては、フェライト磁石を用いた。

【0030】図9及び図10において、◆が実施例であり、■が従来品である。これらの実験結果から明らかなように、出力電力特性及び無負荷回転トルク特性において、自転車の車速が高速になるほどその効果が大きくなっていることがわかる。

【他の実施形態】前記実施形態では、コア外周部32a、コア内周部32b及び連結部32cが一体で形成された積層片32を用いたが、積層片32の形状等は前記実施形態に限定されるものではなく、例えば、コア外周部、コア内周部及び連結部がそれぞれ分割して形成されたものでも良い。このような分割積層片を採用すること

によって、珪素鋼板から積層片を製作する際の歩留まりの向上を図ることができる。

[0031]

【発明の効果】本発明では、クローポール形発電機におけるヨークを、複数の板状積層片から構成しているので、渦電流の発生を抑えることができる。しかも、互いに対向する第1積層ヨークと第2積層ヨークとを、ヨーク内周部が軸方向に対向して配置できるようにしたので、第1積層ヨークと第2積層ヨークとを直接接続でき、磁気抵抗を大幅に低減でき、出力と効率が向上する。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の一実施形態であるハプダイナモの片側 縦断面図

【図2】前記ハブダイナモの側面図

【図3】ボビンの断面側面図及び正面図

【図4】図3の拡大部図

【図5】ボビン及びヨークの斜傾部分図

[図6] ホビン及びヨーロの正面

【図7】 薄層片の側面図

【図8】積層片の平面図

【圖 3】橫看升級圖。

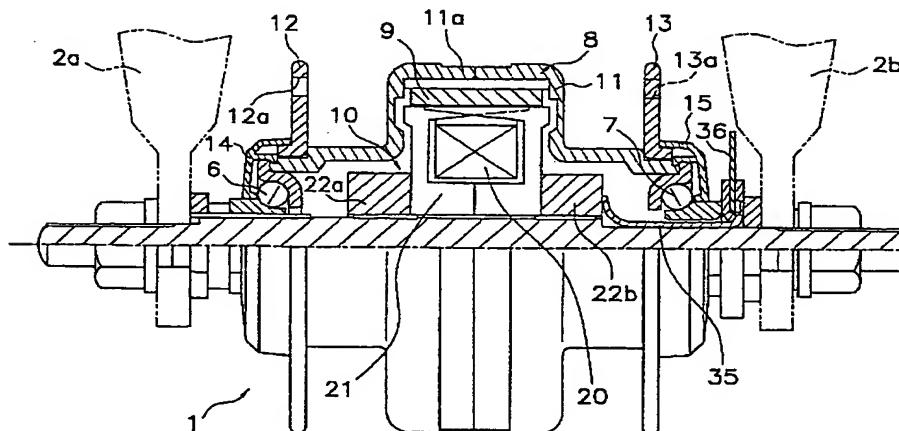
【図9】従来及び本発明の実施例によるハブダイナモの出力電力特性を示す図

【図10】従来及び本発明の実施例によるハブダイナモの無負荷回転トルク特性を示す図

【符号の説明】

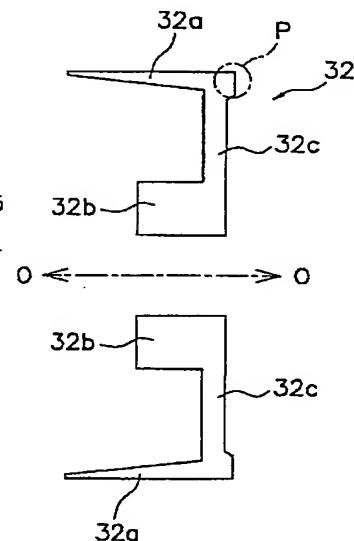
1 ハブダイナモ (クローポール形発電機)
 2 a, 2 b フロントフォーク
 5 ハブ軸
 8 ケーシング
 10 1 1 ケース本体
 1 2, 1 3 ハブフランジ
 2 0 コイル
 2 1 ヨーク
 2 5 ボビン
 2 7, 2 8 フランジ
 2 7 a, 2 8 a 溝
 2 7 c, 2 8 c 凹部
 3 0, 3 1 第1及び第2積層ヨーク
 3 2 積層片
 20 3 2 a ヨーク外周部
 3 2 b ヨーク内周部

[图 1]

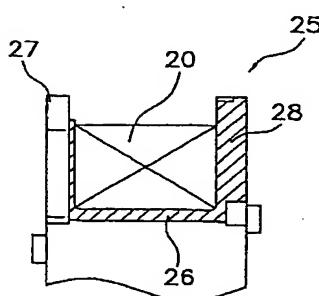


[圖4]

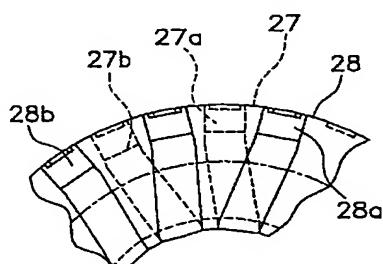
[图7]



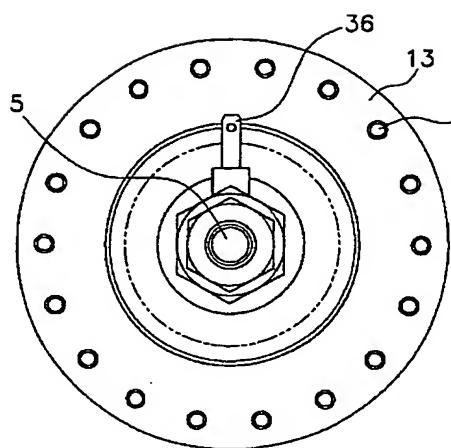
(a)



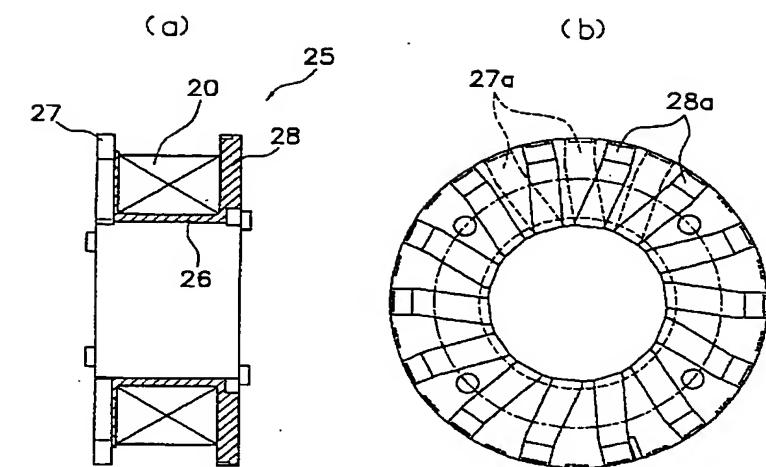
(b)



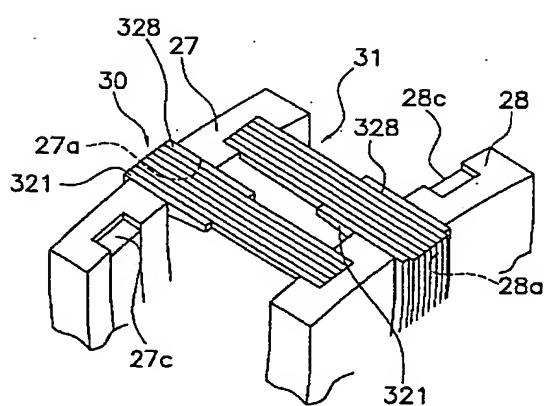
【図2】



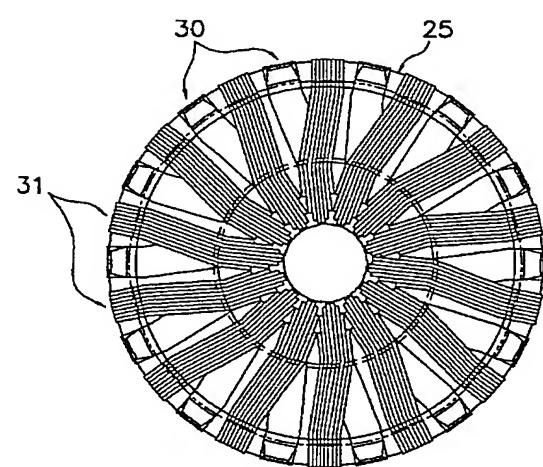
【図3】



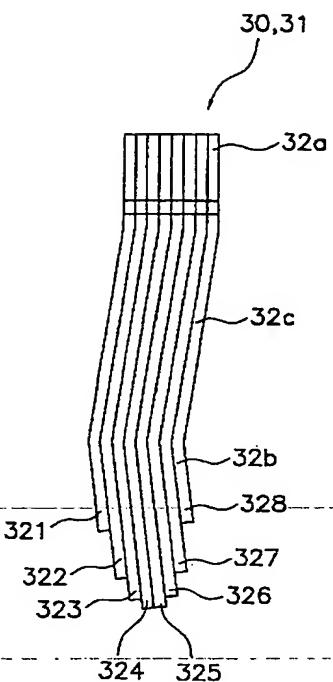
【図5】



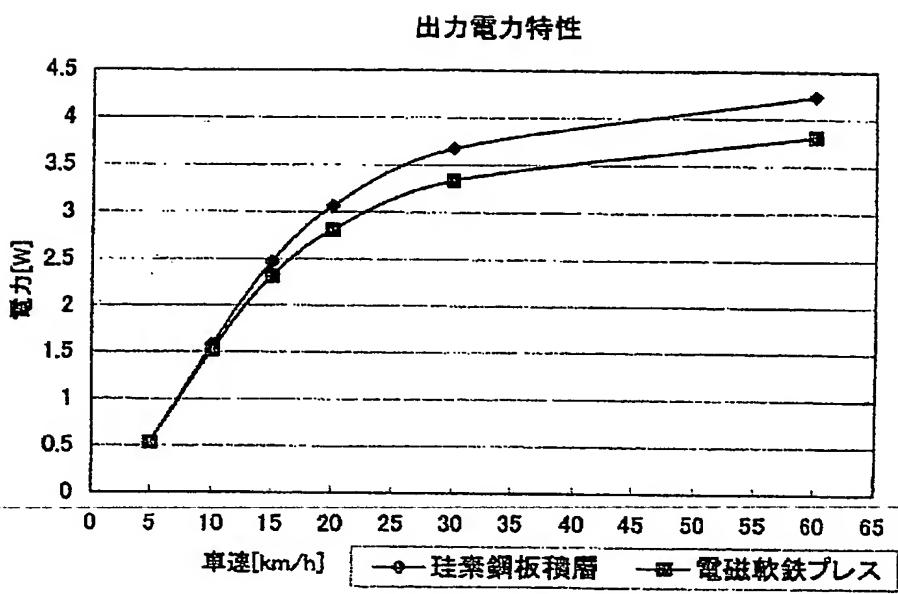
【図6】



【図 8】

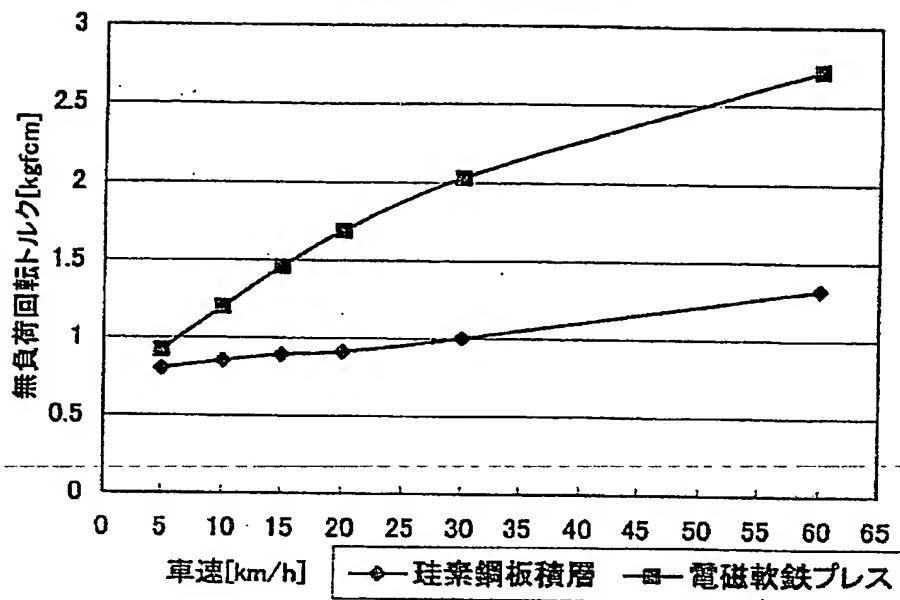


【図 9】



【図10】

無負荷回転トルク特性



| speed 車速 | 電磁軟鉄プレス | 珪素鋼板積層 | 低減率 [%] |
|-------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 5 | 0.92 | 0.8 | 13.0 |
| 10 | 1.2 | 0.85 | 29.2 |
| 15 | 1.46 | 0.89 | 39.0 |
| 20 | 1.69 | 0.91 | 46.2 |
| 30 | 2.03 | 1 | 50.7 |
| 60 | 2.72 | 1.32 | 51.5 |

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIP are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] The permanent magnet arranged in the shape of a periphery, and the coil of the shape of a ring arranged at the inner circumference side of said permanent magnet, Two or more sets of 1st laminating yokes with which each which was prepared in the shaft-orientations one side of said coil consists of two or more tabular laminating pieces, It has two or more sets of 2nd laminating yokes with which each which was prepared in the shaft-orientations other side of said coil consists of two or more tabular laminating pieces. It has the yoke arranged so that the perimeter of said coil may be surrounded. Each of two or more of said tabular laminating pieces The yoke periphery section which was prolonged in the reverse side from shaft-orientations one side or the other side, and has been arranged between said permanent magnets and coils, It has the yoke inner circumference section which was combined with said yoke periphery section and magnetic target, and has been arranged at the shaft-orientations one side of said coil inner circumference, or the other side. Said two or more sets of 1st and 2nd laminating yokes It is the claw pole form generator formed by said each yoke inner circumference section countering shaft orientations so that said yoke periphery section may be located in a circumferential direction by turns.

[Claim 2] The claw pole form generator according to claim 1 which had the tubed part prolonged in shaft orientations, and one pair of flanges prepared in the shaft-orientations ends of said tubed part, and is further equipped with the bobbin with which said coil was wound around the periphery of said tubed part.

[Claim 3] In the side face of the shaft-orientations outside in one pair of flanges which constitute said bobbin While two or more slots which extend in an abbreviation radial are put in order and formed in a circumferential direction, in the periphery section of one pair of said flanges Two or more tabular laminating pieces which two or more notching is formed corresponding to said two or more slots, and constitute said each laminating yoke It is the claw pole generator according to claim 2 with which fitting of said connection section is carried out to the slot of one pair of said flanges, and, as for said tabular laminating piece, fitting of said a part of yoke periphery section is carried out to notching of one pair of said flanges by having further the connection section which connects the yoke periphery section and the yoke inner circumference section.

[Claim 4] The claw pole form generator according to claim 3 with which two or more crevices are formed in the location which counters said notching formed in the periphery section of the flange of another side at the periphery section of one pair of flanges which constitute said bobbin, and the head of the yoke periphery section of a laminating yoke established in said crevice at the flange side of said another side is held.

[Claim 5] The tabular laminating piece which constitutes said each laminating yoke is a claw pole form generator given in either of claims 1-4 which is formed so that it may be located on the radiation with which it is the directional vision in alignment with shaft orientations, and said yoke inner circumference section differs from the yoke periphery section.

[Claim 6] The hub spindle with which is the hub DYNAMO formed in the wheel center section of the bicycle, and the frame of a bicycle is equipped, Casing which has the tubed case body prolonged in the shaft orientations of said hub spindle, and one pair of hub flanges prepared in the shaft-orientations both ends of said case body, One pair of bearing for supporting said casing free [a revolution] to said hub spindle, It is arranged at the inner circumference side of the permanent magnet prepared in the inner skin of said case body in the shape of a periphery, and said permanent magnet, and has the inside fixed unit fixed to said hub spindle. Said inside fixed unit Two or more sets of 1st laminating yokes with which each which was prepared in the shaft-orientations one side of the coil of the shape of a ring arranged at the inner circumference side of said permanent magnet and said coil consists of two or more tabular laminating pieces, It has two or more sets of 2nd laminating yokes with which each which was prepared in the shaft-orientations other side of said coil consists of two or more tabular laminating pieces. It has the yoke arranged so that the perimeter of said coil may be surrounded. Each of two or more of said tabular laminating

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

(11)Publication number : 2003-333777

(43)Date of publication of application : 21.11.2003

(51)Int.Cl.

H02K 1/26
H02K 21/26

(21)Application number : 2002-134411

(71)Applicant : SHIMANO INC

(22)Date of filing : 09.05.2002

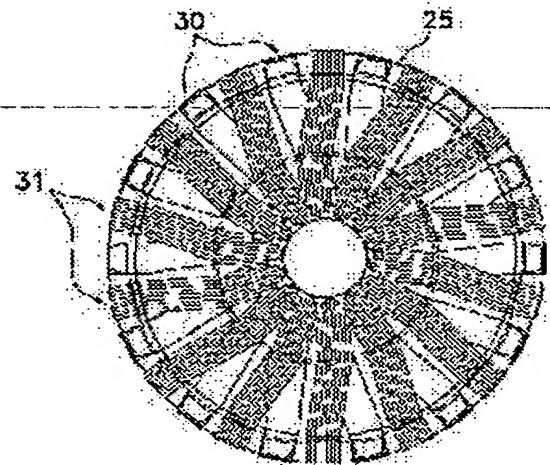
(72)Inventor : ENDO TAKAHIRO

(54) CLAW-POLE GENERATOR AND HUB DYNAMO FOR BICYCLE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To suppress an eddy current to be generated when power is generated and to improve generation efficiency in a claw-pole generator.

SOLUTION: A yoke 21 of the generator has a plurality of pairs of the first and the second laminated yokes 30, 31 provided on both sides in the axial direction of a coil 20 and respectively comprising a plurality of plate-like laminated pieces 32. Each of a plurality of the plate-like laminated pieces 32 has a yoke outer peripheral part 32a extended to the opposite side from one side or the other side in the axial direction and arranged between a permanent magnet 9 and the coil 20, and a yoke inner peripheral part 32b magnetically connected with the yoke outer peripheral part 32a and arranged on one side or the other side in the axial direction of the coil inner periphery. Also, the respective yoke inner peripheral parts 32b of a plurality of the pairs of the first and the second laminated yokes 30, 31 are opposed in the axial direction and their end parts in the axial direction are made into contact with each other. The yoke outer peripheral parts 32a are provided so as to be alternately located in the circumferential direction.



LEGAL STATUS

[Date of request for examination]

17.05.2002

[Date of sending the examiner's decision of rejection]

[Kind of final disposal of application other than the examiner's decision of rejection or application]

converted registration]

[Date of final disposal for application]

[Patent number] 3644636

[Date of registration] 10.02.2005

[Number of appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of requesting appeal against examiner's decision of rejection]

[Date of extinction of right]

Copyright (C); 1998,2003 Japan Patent Office

pieces The yoke periphery section which was prolonged in the reverse side from shaft-orientations one side or the other side, and has been arranged between said permanent magnets and coils, It has the yoke inner circumference section which was combined with said yoke periphery section and magnetic target, and has been arranged at the shaft-orientations one side of said coil inner circumference, or the other side. Said two or more sets of 1st and 2nd laminating yokes It is the hub-type cycle dynamo formed by said each yoke inner circumference section counteracting shaft orientations so that said yoke periphery section may be located in a circumferencial direction by turns.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIP are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention relates to the claw pole form generator and hub-type cycle dynamo which have a claw pole form generator and a hub-type cycle dynamo, especially the yoke formed by carrying out the laminating of the plate-like part material.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Generally the conventional claw pole form generator forms a yoke part by sheet-metal press working of sheet metal in consideration of a configuration or a cost side in many cases. However, decline in the effectiveness according [this conventional kind of generator] to generating of an eddy current poses a problem. Then, as shown in JP,2001-37108,A, a yoke part is constituted from a laminated structure of sheet metal, and suppressing generating of an eddy current is offered. The generator shown in this official report has the magneto coil fixed to the hub spindle, and casing by which it was prepared free [a revolution] to the hub spindle, and the magnet has been arranged at inner skin. And the yoke which holds a magneto coil carries out the laminating of two or more plate-like part material, and is constituted.

[0003]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Generating of an eddy current can be suppressed by adopting the laminated structure using sheet metal. However, since it is the structure where the yoke periphery section is prolonged in the direction which approaches mutually from the ends of shaft orientations in the case of a claw pole form generator, it is difficult to make it a laminated structure efficiently. Also in the generator indicated by said official report, other magnetic materials are needed for a part for the connection of the yoke arranged by turns at the circumferential direction. When such other magnetic materials are prepared, magnetic reluctance will increase and effectiveness will fall. Moreover, since it is necessary to make other magnetic materials newly, it becomes cost high.

[0004] In a claw pole form generator, the technical problem of this invention suppresses the eddy current generated at the time of a generation of electrical energy, and is to raise generation efficiency.

[0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The claw pole form generator concerning invention 1 is equipped with the permanent magnet arranged in the shape of a periphery, the coil of the shape of a ring arranged at the inner circumference side of a permanent magnet, and the yoke arranged so that the perimeter of a coil may be surrounded. The yoke has two or more sets of 2nd laminating yokes with which each which was prepared in the shaft-orientations other side of a coil becomes two or more sets of 1st laminating yokes with which each which was prepared in the shaft-orientations one side of a coil consists of two or more tabular laminating pieces from two or more tabular laminating pieces.

[0006] And each of two or more tabular laminating pieces has the yoke periphery section which was prolonged in the reverse side from shaft-orientations one side or the other side, and has been arranged between a permanent magnet and a coil, and the yoke inner circumference section which was combined with the yoke periphery section and a magnetic target, and has been arranged at the shaft-orientations one side of coil inner circumference, or the other side. Moreover, as for two or more sets of 1st and 2nd laminating yokes, each yoke inner circumference section counters shaft orientations, and the yoke periphery section is prepared so that it may be located in a circumferential direction by turns.

[0007] With this generator, a permanent magnet and the yoke periphery section have countered, and when these carry out a relative revolution, alternate magnetic flux occurs in the yoke inner circumference section. Thereby, a current flows in a coil and is generated. The condition that the yoke periphery section of the 1st laminating yoke

serves as N pole, and the yoke periphery section of the 2nd laminating yoke specifically serves as the south pole, and the condition that the yoke periphery section of the 1st laminating yoke serves as the south pole, and the yoke periphery section of the 2nd laminating yoke serves as N pole are replaced by turns, and alternate magnetic flux is generated. In addition to alternate magnetic flux, an eddy current is also generated at the time of this generation of electrical energy.

[0008] Although this eddy current reduces generation efficiency, since the yoke is constituted from two or more tabular laminating pieces, generating of an eddy current can be suppressed in this generator. That is, in such a generator, by constituting a yoke from a tabular laminating piece, thickness becomes thin and generating of an eddy current can suppress generating of an eddy current, although decreasing in inverse proportion to square of the thickness (board thickness) of a yoke is known. Moreover, since the yoke inner circumference section counters shaft orientations and is arranged, direct continuation of the 1st laminating yoke and the 2nd laminating yoke will be magnetically carried out by each yoke inner circumference section, and they become unnecessary [other magnetic substance for connecting both the laminating yoke] here. And the magnetic-path cross section to which magnetic flux passes through between both laminating yokes can fully be secured, and magnetic saturation can be avoided. Therefore, the loss of magnetic reluctance etc. can be reduced substantially, an output and effectiveness improve and no-load running torque can be reduced.

[0009] In the generator of claim 1, the claw pole form generator concerning invention 2 had the tubed part prolonged in shaft orientations, and one pair of flanges prepared in the shaft-orientations ends of a tubed part, and is further equipped with the bobbin with which the coil was wound around the periphery of a tubed part. In the generator of invention 2, the claw pole form generator concerning invention 3 in the side face of the shaft-orientations outside in one pair of flanges which constitute a bobbin While two or more slots which extend in an abbreviation radial are put in order and formed in a circumferential direction, in the periphery section of one pair of flanges Two or more notching is formed corresponding to said two or more slots, and two or more tabular laminating-pieces which constitute each laminating yoke have further the connection-section which connects the yoke periphery section and the yoke inner circumference section. And fitting of the connection section is carried out to the slot of one pair of flanges, and, as for the tabular laminating piece, fitting of a part of yoke periphery section is carried out to notching of one pair of flanges.

[0010] Here, two or more tabular laminating pieces which constitute each laminating yoke can be held certainly. As for the claw pole generator concerning invention 4, the head of the yoke periphery section of the laminating yoke with which two or more crevices are formed in the location which counters notching formed in the periphery section of the flange of another side, and were established in the flange side of another side in it at this crevice is held at the periphery section of one pair of flanges which constitute a bobbin in the generator of invention 3.

[0011] Here, the tabular laminating piece which constitutes each laminating yoke is set radially, and can be held certainly. The tabular laminating piece from which the claw pole form generator concerning invention 5 constitutes each laminating yoke in the generator of invention 1-4 is the directional vision in alignment with shaft orientations, and it is formed so that it may be located on the radiation with which the yoke inner circumference section differs from the yoke periphery section.

[0012] The hub-type cycle dynamo concerning invention 6 is formed in the wheel center section of the bicycle, and is equipped with the hub spindle with which the frame of a bicycle is equipped, casing, one pair of bearing, the permanent magnet, and the inside fixed unit. Casing has the tubed case body prolonged in the shaft orientations of a hub spindle, and one pair of hub flanges prepared in the shaft-orientations both ends of a case body. One pair of bearing supports casing free [a revolution] to a hub spindle. The permanent magnet is prepared in the inner skin of a case body in the shape of a periphery. An inside fixed unit is arranged at the inner circumference side of a permanent magnet, and is being fixed to the hub spindle.

[0013] And the inside fixed unit is equipped with the coil of the shape of a ring arranged at the inner circumference side of a permanent magnet, and the yoke arranged so that the perimeter of a coil may be surrounded. The yoke has two or more sets of 2nd laminating yokes with which each which was prepared in the shaft-orientations other side of a coil becomes two or more sets of 1st laminating yokes with which each which was prepared in the shaft-orientations one side of a coil consists of two or more tabular laminating pieces from two or more tabular laminating pieces. Moreover, each of two or more tabular laminating pieces has the yoke periphery section which was prolonged in the reverse side from shaft-orientations one side or the other side, and has been arranged between a permanent magnet and a coil, and the yoke inner circumference section which was combined with the yoke periphery section and a magnetic target, and has been arranged at the shaft-orientations one side of coil inner circumference, or the other side. And as for two or more sets of 1st and 2nd laminating yokes, each yoke inner

circumference section counters shaft orientations, and the yoke periphery section is prepared so that it may be located in a circumferential direction by turns.

[0014]

[Embodiment of the Invention] The hub DYNAMO using the claw pole form generator which is 1 operation gestalt of this invention is shown in drawing 1 and drawing 2. Drawing 1 is single-sided drawing of longitudinal section of hub DYNAMO 1, and drawing 2 R>2 is the side elevation. It is equipped with hub DYNAMO 1 shown in drawing 1 at the head of front fork 2a on either side and 2b with the front wheel of a bicycle. This hub DYNAMO 1 is equipped with the hub spindle 5 with which both ends were fixed to front fork 2a and 2b, the casing 8 supported by one pair of bearing 6 and 7 free [a revolution] to the hub spindle 5, the permanent magnet 9, and the inside fixed unit 10 fixed to the hub spindle 5.

[0015] Casing 8 has the case body 11 and one pair of hub flanges 12 and 13. The case body 11 is the tubed member formed in the shaft orientations of a hub spindle 5 by extending, and has swelling section 11a which swelled in the center section of shaft orientations at the periphery side as compared with both ends. One pair of hub flanges 12 and 13 are being fixed to the peripheral face of the shaft-orientations both ends of the case body 11, and two or more wearing holes 11a and 12a for equipping these hub flanges 12 and 13 with the inside edge of a spoke (not shown), respectively are formed in the circumferential direction by the equiangular distance. In addition, the seal members 14 and 15 are formed in the shaft-orientations both ends of casing 8 between bearing 6 and 7 so that foreign matters, such as dust, dust, and water, may not trespass upon the interior of casing.

[0016] It is fixed to the swelling section 11a inner surface of casing 8, and a permanent magnet 9 consists of four magnet objects divided into the circumferential direction at equal intervals. N pole and the south pole are magnetized at equal intervals by turns by this permanent magnet 9, and it is countered with the yoke periphery section which each mentions later. The inside fixed unit 10 has the ring-like coil 20 and the yoke 21 prepared so that the perimeter of a coil 20 might be surrounded. And these coils 20 and yokes 21 are positioned by physical relationship which is fixed to a hub spindle 5 as is inserted with one pair of nuts 22a and 22b screwed in the thread part formed in the periphery of a hub spindle 5, and is contained in swelling section 11a in shaft orientations.

[0017] The coil 20 is wound around the bobbin 25 as shown in drawing 3. The bobbin 25 has the 1st flange 27 and the 2nd flange 28 which were formed in the tubed drum section 26 by which the coil 20 was wound around the periphery, and the shaft-orientations both ends of a drum section 26, as drawing 4 which is the amplification part drawing of drawing 3 and drawing 3 shows (drawing 3 and drawing 4 remove and show the yoke). In the 1st and 2nd flanges 27 and 28, two or more slots 27a and 28a which extend in a radial mostly are formed in the side face of a shaft-orientations outside. These slots 27a and 28a so that it may shift mutually in axial directional vision at a periphery side Namely, so that slot 28a of the 2nd flange 28 may be located between two slot 27a which the 1st flange 27 adjoins moreover, radial -- by the inner circumference side, it is further formed so that all may lap mostly in the axial directional vision of both the slots 27a and 28a, so that both the slots 27a and 28a may lap selectively in axial directional vision in pars intermedia mostly. And the periphery side of each slots 27a and 28a, a part is cut and lacked and is Notches 27b and 28b. Moreover, in the peripheral face of each flanges 27 and 28, as shown in the part in which Slots 27a and 28a are not formed at drawing 5 which is the strabism part drawing of drawing 4 and drawing 4, two or more crevices 27c and 28c of predetermined die length are formed outside from the inside of shaft orientations. In addition, drawing 5 removes and shows some yokes for the facilities of explanation.

[0018] The yoke 21 with which the bobbin 25 was equipped at drawing 6 is shown, and only a yoke 21 is taken out and shown in drawing 7 and drawing 8. This yoke 21 has two or more sets of 1st laminating yokes 30 with which it was equipped as inserted in slot 27a of the 1st flange 27 of a bobbin 25, and two or more sets of 2nd laminating yokes 31 with which it was similarly equipped as inserted in slot 28a of the 2nd flange 28 of a bobbin 25, as shown in drawing 5 and drawing 6.

[0019] Each laminating yokes 30 and 31 are constituted by carrying out the laminating of two or more tabular laminating pieces 32 as shown in drawing 7 and drawing 8. Each laminating piece 32 is formed with the silicon steel (in detail nondirectional silicon steel) with which the oxide skin is formed in the front face. The fundamental configuration of each laminating piece 32 is the same, and has core periphery section 32a, incore periphery 32b, and connection section 32c. It is the configuration which becomes thin as core periphery section 32a is prepared so that it may extend in accordance with the shaft orientations (the direction of O-O in drawing 7) of a hub spindle 5 from one edge of connection section 32c, and it goes to a head side. Moreover, from the other-end section of connection section 32c, similarly, in accordance with shaft orientations, incore periphery 32b is prolonged and is prepared. And as shown in drawing 8, these laminating pieces 32 are axial directional vision, and they are formed so that it may be located on the radiation with which yoke periphery section 32a differs from yoke inner circumference section

32b.

[0020] Moreover, a 0.25-1mm thing is used and, as for utility value, what is 0.5mm is [the thickness of each laminating piece 32] efficiently [in cost or] high. Each laminating pieces 32 differ in die length. Namely, although each laminating yokes 30 and 31 are constituted by carrying out the laminating of the laminating piece 32 of eight sheets As each laminating yokes 30 and 31 are shown in drawing 8 , one pair of outermost laminating pieces 321,328 have the shortest die length by the side of inner circumference. One pair of laminating pieces 322,327 of the inside are short to the degree, one pair of laminating pieces 323,326 of the inside are still shorter to the degree, and one pair of innermost laminating pieces 324,325 are formed for a long time. By setting it as such die length, it can consider as a configuration with the sufficient effectiveness which the cross section of a magnetic path can take so that the inner circumference section of the laminating yoke which adjoins in a circumferential direction may not contact mutually.

[0021] Furthermore, the laminating piece 321,328 located in both the outsides of a circumferential direction among the laminating pieces 32 which constitute each laminating yokes 30 and 31 is short formed in about about 1 / 2 as compared with the laminating piece of others [die length / of core periphery section 32a] so that clearly from drawing 5 . This is for stopping that prevent that laminating piece 321,328 comrades which adjoin in a circumferential direction approach, and magnetic flux leaks among both.

[0022] The outside (P part in drawing 7) of the part to which each laminating piece 32 connects core periphery section 32a and connection section 32c is formed not a radii configuration but in the shape of an acute angle further again so that clearly from drawing 7 . Therefore, also in this part, distance with a permanent magnet 9 becomes near, and the amount of magnetic flux will increase as compared with the yoke formed with the conventional sheet-metal press.

[0023] In addition, each above laminating pieces 32 are common to the 1st laminating yoke 30 and the 2nd laminating yoke 31, and can be used. The laminating of such a laminating piece 32 is carried out, and it is inserted in the-slots-27a-and-28a formed in-each-flanges-27-and-28-of-a-bobbin-25. Moreover, the point of yoke periphery section 32a of each laminating piece 32 is inserted in the crevices 27c and 28c formed in the flanges 27 and 28 of the side which a bobbin 25 counters, and is held.

[0024] With such a yoke 21, as shown in drawing 1 , yoke inner circumference section 32b of the 1st and 2nd laminating yokes 30 and 31 will be located in the inner circumference side of a coil 20, and yoke periphery section 32a will be located between a coil 20 and a permanent magnet 9. Moreover, yoke inner circumference section 32b of the 1st laminating yoke 30 and the 2nd laminating yoke 31 will be mutually connected directly so that clearly from drawing 6 and drawing 1 . Therefore, the member which consists of other magnetic materials for connecting the 1st laminating yoke 30 and the 2nd laminating yoke 31 becomes unnecessary, and resistance can be suppressed very small.

[0025] In addition, as shown in drawing 1 , the connection piece 35 for taking out the generated power outside is formed in nut 22b for fixing a coil 20 and a yoke 21 in accordance with the hub spindle 5. An end contacts the side face of nut 22b, the other end passes the inner circumference of bearing 7, and is pulled out by the casing 8 exterior, and this connection piece 35 is connected with the ejection terminal 36 prepared outside.

[0026] Next, the generation of electrical energy by hub DYNAMO 1 is explained. If a front wheel 8, i.e., casing, rotates to a hub spindle 5 according to transit of a bicycle, a permanent magnet 9 will rotate to the inside fixed unit 10 currently fixed to the hub spindle 5. By this, a permanent magnet 9 will rotate the periphery side of yoke periphery section 32a of a coil 20 and a yoke 21.

[0027] Here, when another side receives magnetic-flux supply of the south pole when one side receives magnetic-flux supply of N pole from a permanent magnet 9, and one side receives magnetic-flux supply of the south pole from a permanent magnet 9, as for yoke periphery section 32a of the 1st laminating yoke 30, and periphery section 32a of the 2nd laminating yoke 31, another side receives magnetic-flux supply of N pole. Namely, when a permanent magnet 9 rotates the periphery side of yoke periphery section 32a of the 1st and 2nd laminating yokes 30 and 31 The 1st condition that the 1st laminating yoke 30 is [the 2nd laminating yoke 31] the south pole on the N pole, And the 2nd condition that the 1st laminating yoke 30 is [the 2nd laminating yoke 31] N pole in the south pole is repeated, and alternate magnetic flux occurs in yoke inner circumference section 32b of both the laminating yokes 30 and 31 that have connected both 30 and 31 magnetically. A current occurs in a coil 20 and a generation of electrical energy is carried out by the alternate magnetic flux generated inside this coil 20.

[0028] Since the laminating of the tabular laminating piece 32 is carried out and the yoke is constituted from hub DYNAMO by this operation gestalt, generating of an eddy current can be suppressed as compared with the case where the conventional sheet-metal press forming constitutes. Moreover, like this operation gestalt, only by

transposing a yoke part to a laminated structure simply, as shown in the precedence official report shown with the conventional technique, in order to connect the yokes which counter, other magnetic materials are needed, therefore magnetic reluctance increases, and effectiveness falls with claw pole structure. However, the configuration of a yoke is devised with this operation gestalt, since connection of a part for the inner circumference flank of the 1st and 2nd laminating yoke which counters was enabled directly mutually, other members for connecting the 1st and 2nd laminating yoke become unnecessary, and sufficient cross section required for magnetic flux to pass moreover can be secured. Therefore, magnetic reluctance can be made very small and effectiveness can be improved.

[0029]

[Example] The output power property and no-load revolution torque characteristic of hub DYNAMO by the example of the former and this invention are shown in drawing 9 and drawing 10. the yoke of the press cast of a configuration as shown in JP,2000-069731,A as a yoke as conventional hub DYNAMO -- using -- and an ingredient -- electromagnetism -- it considered as soft iron. Moreover, an example is the same configuration as said operation gestalt, and used the yoke of the laminating mold of silicon steel. In addition, the ferrite magnet was used as a permanent magnet.

[0030] In drawing 9 and drawing 10, ◇ is an example and ** is elegance conventionally. It turns out that the effectiveness is large, so that from these experimental results, and the vehicle speed of a bicycle turns into a high speed in an output power property and a no-load revolution torque characteristic.

Although core periphery section 32a, incore periphery 32b, and connection section 32c used the laminating piece 32 formed by one with the operation gestalt] aforementioned implementation gestalt besides [, the configuration of the laminating piece 32 etc. is not limited to said operation gestalt, and the core periphery section, a periphery incore; and the connection section divided it, respectively, for example, it could be formed. By adopting such a division laminating piece, improvement in the yield at the time of manufacturing a laminating piece from silicon steel can be aimed at.

[0031]

[Effect of the Invention] In this invention, since the yoke in a claw pole form generator is constituted from two or more tabular laminating pieces, generating of an eddy current can be suppressed. And since the yoke inner circumference section counters shaft orientations and enabled it to arrange the 1st laminating yoke and the 2nd laminating yoke which counter mutually, the direct continuation of the 1st laminating yoke and the 2nd laminating yoke can be carried out, magnetic reluctance can be reduced substantially, and an output and effectiveness improve.

[Translation done.]

*** NOTICES ***

JPO and NCIPPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. *** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] Single-sided drawing of longitudinal section of the hub DYNAMO which is 1 operation gestalt of this invention.

[Drawing 2] The side elevation of said hub DYNAMO.

[Drawing 3] The cross-section side elevation and front view of a bobbin.

[Drawing 4] The amplification part drawing of drawing 3.

[Drawing 5] A bobbin and the strabism part drawing of a yoke.

[Drawing 6] A bobbin and the front view of a yoke.

[Drawing 7] The side elevation of a laminating piece.

[Drawing 8] The front view of a laminating piece.

[Drawing 9] Drawing showing the output power property of the hub DYNAMO by the example of the former and this invention.

[Drawing 10] Drawing showing the no-load revolution torque characteristic of the hub DYNAMO by the example of the former and this invention.

[Description of Notations]

1 Hub DYNAMO (Claw Pole Form Generator)

2a, 2b Front fork

5 Hub Spindle

8 Casing

11 Case Body

12 13 Hub flange

20 Coil

21 Yoke

25 Bobbin

27 28 Flange

27a, 28a Slot

27c, 28c Crevice

30 31 The 1st and 2nd laminating yoke

32 Laminating Piece

32a Yoke periphery section

32b Yoke inner circumference section

[Translation done.]

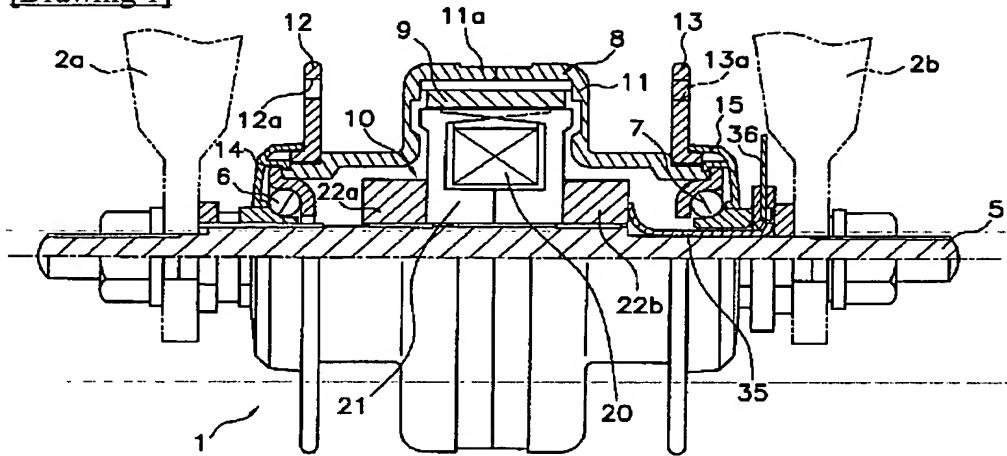
* NOTICES *

JPO and NCIPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

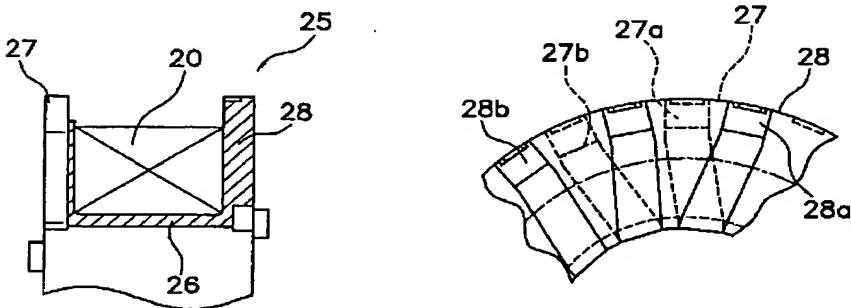
DRAWINGS

Drawing 11

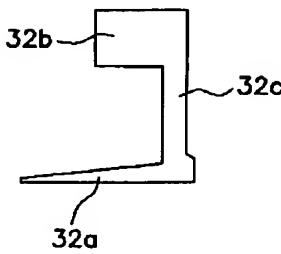
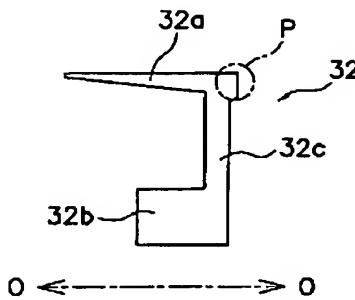


Drawing 4

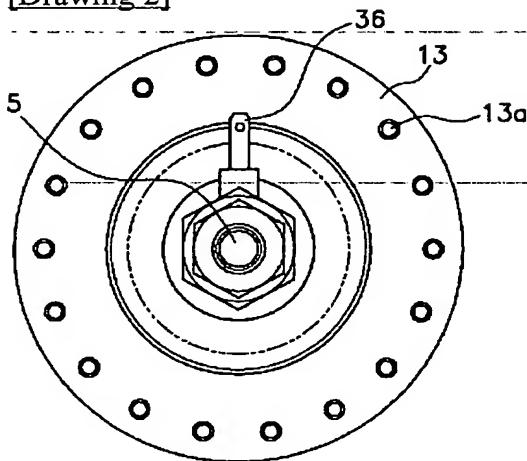
(a)



[Drawing 7]

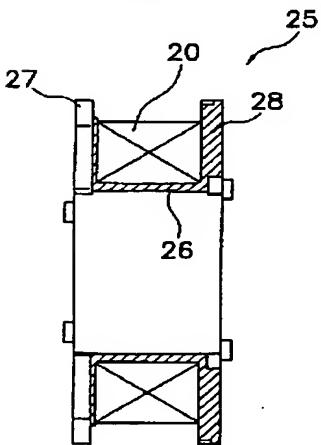


[Drawing 2]

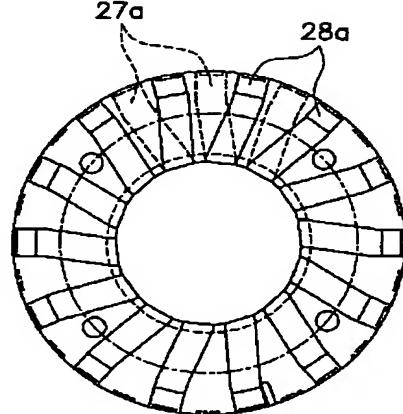


[Drawing 3]

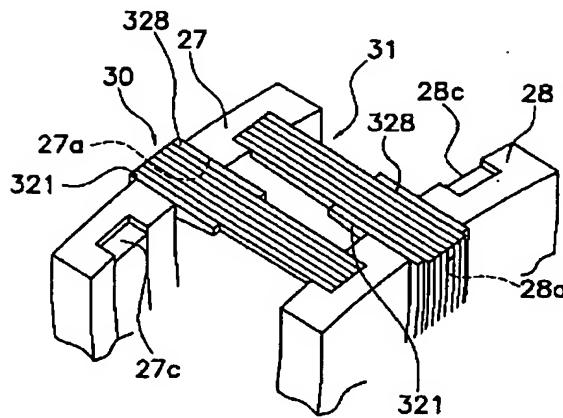
(a)



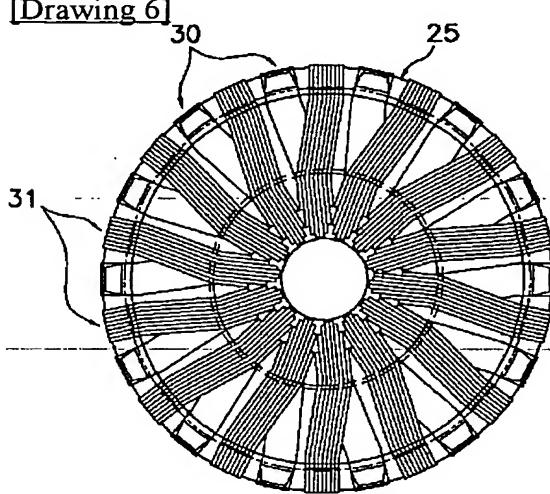
(b)



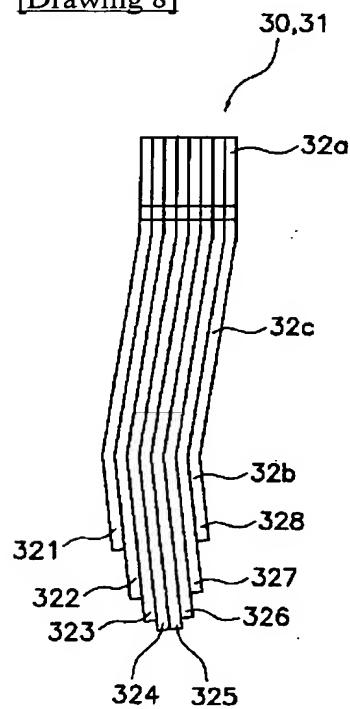
[Drawing 5]



[Drawing 6]

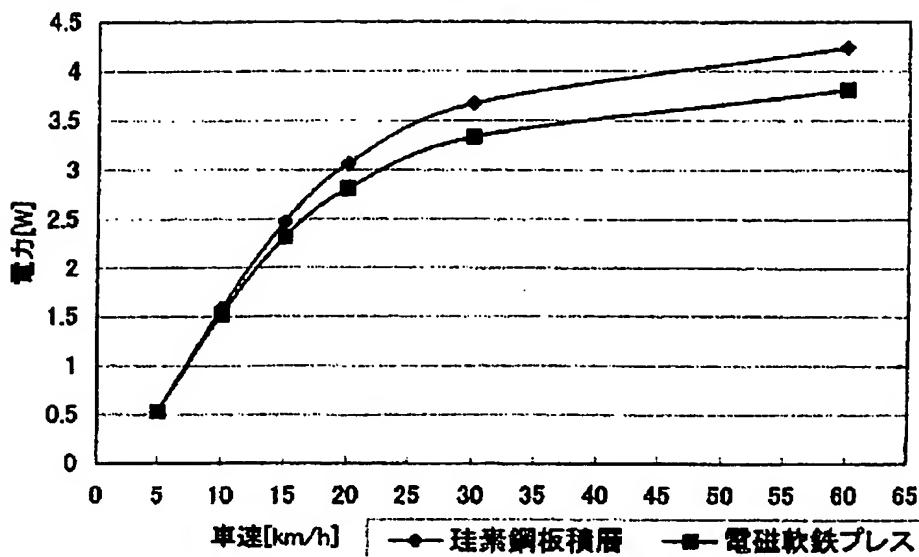


[Drawing 8]



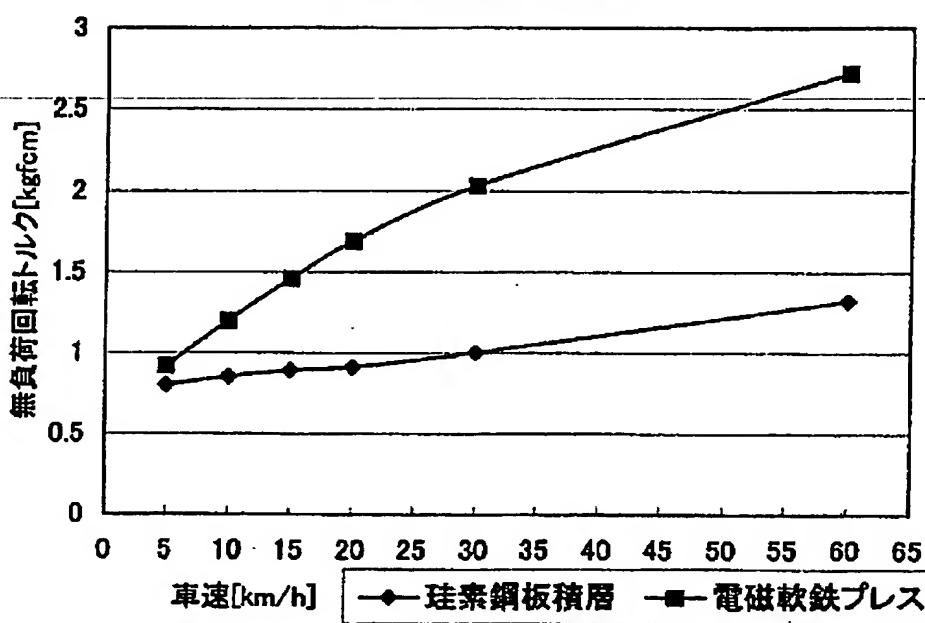
[Drawing 9]

出力電力特性



[Drawing 10]

無負荷回転トルク特性



| speed 車速 [km/h] | 電磁軟鐵プレス | 珪素鋼板積層 | 低減率 [%] |
|-----------------------|---------|--------|---------|
| 5 | 0.92 | 0.8 | 13.0 |
| 10 | 1.2 | 0.85 | 29.2 |
| 15 | 1.46 | 0.89 | 39.0 |
| 20 | 1.69 | 0.91 | 46.2 |
| 30 | 2.03 | 1 | 50.7 |
| 60 | 2.72 | 1.32 | 51.5 |

[Translation done.]

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- BLACK BORDERS**
- IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- OTHER:** _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.